The Grub-ſtreet Journal.

NUMB. 120

Thursday, APRIL 20, 1732.

We've cheated the Parſon, we'll cheat him agen:
For why ſhould a block-head have one in ten? Old Song.

THE following Treatiſe, occaſioned by a report that the Tythe-Bill would be revived this Seſſions, was ſent from an unknown perſon, by the poſt, to our Bookſeller, who ſoon communicated it to the Society. When it had been read, a great very majority declared for its publication: which, it is hoped, will intirely clear us of an aſperſion, as if we were favourers of Prieſtcraft; an aſperſion caſt upon us by ſome of our renegado Members, vexed at the ill reception the world gives their daily or weekly Lucubrations, and inflamed with envy at the great ſucceſs of ours.

His WORSHIP *holding the* PARSON's *Tythe-pig by the tail:* or Five arguments *moſt humbly offered to the Public, and more particularly addreſſed to many Members of the Honourable Houſe of Commons; ſetting forth, and ſhewing the great reaſon there is for paſſing the Tythe-Bill (as it is commonly called) which was brought before the Parliament the laſt Seſſions, tho' unfortunately not ordered a ſecond reading.*

Courteous Reader,

I Look upon it as one of the chief cauſes of the decay of primitive Chriſtianity, that there is any ſet of men particularly appointed to attend upon the affairs of religion. We ſhould certainly do much better without them, than with them; and be able to find a way to make their revenues more ſerviceable to the good of the Nation, and turn to a much better account than they do at preſent. If religion is a perſonal thing between God and a man's own conſcience, (as without all doubt it muſt be) it then follows from the reaſon and nature of things, and is demonſtratively proved by the *Independent Whig*, that there cannot be the leaſt occaſion for a PARSON; and that every man ought to be a ſpiritual guide unto himſelf: for which the country-men, and day-labourers of England ſeem at preſent to be extremely well qualified, they being moſt of them able, as I have been credibly informed, to read Engliſh.

As for the Clergy, it muſt be acknowledged, that they have hitherto tolerably well maintained their ground. But how have they maintained it? or why have they been able to maintain it? Why, not by their own great learning and abilities; not by the exemplarineſs of their lives, or the prudence of their behaviour; but by a conſtant fatal miſmanagement in the worthy Gentlemen who have oppoſed them: who, by laying their arguments in too looſe, indigeſted and incoherent a way, and by being more intent upon expoſing the follies, weakneſſes, or wickedneſſes of particular perſons, than upon the grand point of ſhowing the uſeleſſneſs of the Order itſelf, have ever given the ſoberer, and more rational part of the Clergy ſome room for acclamation and triumph. I muſt ſay for my preſent performance, (and I hope that it will not be thought to have the leaſt tendency towards vanity) that I have carefully avoided this method. I argue cloſe; I keep to the point; and do not let my Reader loſe ſight of the ſubject, as is commonly done by moſt Writers: and tho' I have purpoſely inſiſted only upon five arguments, when I could very well have produced treble the number; yet, I hope, theſe five are ſo well managed, and ſet in ſo clear a light, that the *Reverends*, and the *Right Reverends*, will find themſelves held to hard diet, and have a very troubleſome and difficult bone to pick.

Fare thee well, live, and grow wiſer.

BEfore I proceed to lay my arguments for paſſing the Tythe Bill before my Reader, I muſt beg leave, by way of introduction, to premiſe, and very ſolemnly to aſſure him, that I have ſet myſelf with the utmoſt impartiality, and without the leaſt biaſs on my mind of intereſt, prejudice, or paſſion, to examine the ſubject. I can ſafely ſay, that I have not, nay that I never had, any private quarrel, or miſunderſtanding, with any Clergyman whatſoever; but on the contrary, have lived, and do even now live with many of them, in a very great freedom and familiarity; and have no poſſible objection againſt very many among them, as to their manners, or their morals, or indeed, in any other reſpect, than as they wear the gown and caſſock.

As to my being prejudiced againſt them; it may rather, and with a greater ſhew of reaſoning, be objected by a Layman, that I am prejudiced for them; becauſe in fact I was bred up a Member of the Church of England, and ſtill continue to profeſs myſelf a Member of it; and am not aſhamed of confeſſing, that if we muſt have a Church (for which I hope no one will think me ignorant enough to believe, that there is any occaſion) I really, and ſtrictly ſpeaking, conſider the Church of England as the beſt conſtituted, and the freeſt from pedantry, moroſeneſs, and ſuperſtition of any Church in the whole world.

And laſtly, as to my being intereſted in the affair, this can ſurely only be urged by thoſe, who are not acquainted with me, or my circumſtances. For I here proteſt, and I can, if there is the leaſt ſcruple remaining, bring ſufficient evidence to the truth of what I ſay, that I do not pay tythe for a ſingle foot of land in his Majeſty's whole dominions; that little fortune that I have conſiſting chiefly in money, together with two or three copperas works, for which there was never any thing demanded, or ſo much as pretended to be demanded, by the neighbouring Miniſter.

I ſay thus much to obviate any unjuſt reflections, or loud-mouthed clamours, which may very probably come from the Clergy quarter, on account of my not being a competent judge, and writing with partiality on the ſubject: and I likewiſe ſay it, to diſpoſe the Laity to attend to the following arguments (which by the way, ought to be in every one of their hands, from the higheſt to the loweſt) with the ſame candour and diſintereſtedneſs, with which they were at firſt drawn up, and are now ſent into the world by me.

And firſt, let me take notice, that the paſſing of this Bill, would in a great meaſure tend to leſſen the exorbitant incomes, and overgrown revenues of the rural Clergy; who are generally obſerved, by thoſe who are acquainted with their laſt wills and teſtaments (and particularly by the very learned and facetious Author of a late *London Journal*,) to die immenſly rich, and to leave vaſt fortunes to their daughters. Taking the livings of England at a medium, I dare ſay, that they will even amount to near fourſcore and ten pounds a year; and I am not ignorant, that ſome perſons will pretend to carry the computation higher. And whether this is not an extravagant allowance for only getting up in the pulpit once a week, and reading an old ſermon, when many an honeſt man labours in his lawful vocation of hedging, or mud-wall-making the whole year, for the fourth part of the income, I muſt leave to the conſideration of every rational and underſtanding Engliſhman.

A ſecond reaſon for paſſing this Bill is, that it would make Pork and Bacon plentiful, (which by the way, may be looked on as the ſtaple diet of the nation) and of conſequence it would render labour cheap, and ſave the Government a vaſt deal of money in victualling out their fleet, the next time they are obliged to make an expedition at ſuch a great diſtance from us as Spithead. 'Tis no ſecret to the whole Nation, and even in the mouth of every Apprentice, provided he has any right turn to ingenuity and free thinking, that the Clergy are great lovers of roaſting pigs. Now, upon a very moderate computation, and not to carry the thing higher than it will well bear, ſuppoſing that there are ten thouſand Clergymen in England (I exclude the London Readers, and Country Curates, becauſe they are Jewiſhly inclined, and have moſt of them ſcruples of conſcience againſt this ſort of diet, unleſs at a Chriſtning;) and allowing to every Clergyman three roaſting pigs, (which is as low as we can put it; without all doubt many of the dignified Clergy eat five or ſix;) and farther ſuppoſing, that two parts in three of theſe pigs are ſows (and we cannot well imagine, that there ſhould be fewer females, ſince theſe are generally made choice of by the Tyther, as beſt agreeing with the Parſon's liquoriſh tooth,) and allowing that theſe ſow pigs would, one with another, if not killed young, have five more at a litter, and two litters in a year, (which is a very reaſonable reckoning;) why then it follows, that the Clergy are the cauſe of leſſening the ſtock of pigs yearly in the nation to the amount of two hundred thouſand; beſides the ten thouſand boar-pigs, and beſides what they devour of brawn, hams, and flitch bacon. And whether this is not an inſupportable charge upon our country, and the great cauſe of the decay of our trade, will be well worth my worthy friend Mr. H—— inlarging upon, the next time he makes another polite ſpeech before the Honourable &c.

A third reaſon for paſſing the Bill againſt the Clergy is, that they are very conſiderable leſſeners of the King's revenues, by being a conſtant clog upon the conſumption of our own home commodities, and by their over and officious impertinence in preaching againſt that jollity and good fellowſhip, which are ſo well known to augment his Majeſty's duties upon mum, cyder, perry, ale, brandy, and that reviving liquor, commonly diſtinguiſhed by the name of gin. Not but that, to do the Clergy juſtice, there are many among them very good commonwealths-men in theſe reſpects: and I believe (was there any occaſion for it, and would the good deeds of ſome of them make amends for the faults of others) proper vouchers might be produced of ſome hundreds among them, who are very pains-taking Gentlemen; and who almoſt every night of their lives give demonſtrative proofs of their firm and inviolable attachment to the true intereſt of their King and Country on the former account. But ſome hundreds are very inconſiderable, when we ſpeak of the bulk of the Clergy; who are well known both to preach up, and to practiſe ſuch unprofitable commodities, as temperance and ſobriety; and to talk a deal of idle ſtuff againſt many of the ſocial virtues, ſuch as profuſeneſs and prodigality; and impertinently to buſy themſelves, and to make a mighty ſtir againſt erecting ale-houſes, and brandy ſhops. And of conſequence, (I inſiſt upon it as the juſteſt reaſoning, and which may be made out beyond contradiction) they are direct enemies (for I cannot well uſe a milder term) to their King and Country, by annually ſinking the taxes: and their conduct very viſibly and plainly affects the landed intereſt (which is a good hint by the by, to make the Country Squires look about them) by lowering the price of barley.

A fourth argument for paſſing the Bill, and which indeed is of full as much importance as any of the former, is, that the Clergy are conſtant and unwearied enemies to all regularity, order, and good government in every Society. I don't mean by this to charge them with being in a foreign intereſt, or to inſinuate as if they had any deſigns directly againſt his Majeſty King George (no, the fellows are deviliſh cunning, and love the proteſtant religion too well for this) but what I mean is, that they are for ever diſturbing his Majeſty's Country Juſtices of the peace in the execution of their office; impudently making parties in their ſeveral pariſhes againſt them; and drawing in all the poor, honeſt, ſober, and moſt induſtrious part of the neighbours to go to Church, and ſide with them againſt the Juſtice.—What a goodly and pleaſant thing would it be, and how near would it approach to the original ſtandard of Government, to ſee the Country Squires of Great Britain (who are generally men of great humanity and good breeding, of ſound morals, and unqueſtionable learning) acting without the leaſt controul or moleſtation in every one of their pariſhes! — ſending one man to goal for not ſtanding ſtill when his worſhip was ſo kind as to beat him; — another to the ſtocks for ſwearing, becauſe his Worſhip condeſcended to be a little too familiar with the fellow's wife; — ordering a writ of ejectment againſt a third, for not breeding up a couple of young hounds for his Worſhip's recreation; — and aſſigning a fourth to the whipping-poſt for ſaucineſs and ill language, when his Worſhip did him the honour of riding over his corn, and breaking his hedges. —— I ſay, what a goodly thing would it be to behold all this; and to ſee the eaſtern polite method of governing by Baſhaws, take place in our weſtern part of the world! And this in fact would be the caſe in moſt pariſhes, as it is already in ſome, did not thoſe forward fellows the Parſons thruſt themſelves into other perſons affairs, and often impudently take upon them to underſtand ſome of the laws of the land, in oppoſition to his Worſhip's way of explaining them; and did they not prate a deal of idle ſtuff about reaſon, juſtice, and equity; and make a horrid noiſe and pother about oppreſſion, violence, and grinding the faces of the poor, to the no ſmall obſtruction of their Worſhips laudable proceedings.

Beſides, theſe fellows, more ways than one, diſturb the peace of the Society; —— they will not ſuffer their Worſhips to ſleep in peace at Church; —— they will not let them kiſs their Tenants daughters in peace; — they will not let them get drunk, and play at cards on a ſunday in peace; —— and to add to all their other offences, they will often even have the conſummate impudence to apply to the Court of Exchequer for the Tythes of his Worſhip's [illegible] when his Worſhip, out of his better judgment, and his great knowledge in the law, thinks fit to detain

And when all these things are weighed together, they are surely sufficient to engage all their Worships to use their utmost interest with their representatives, that this Bill may pass.

The last argument which I shall make use of, for passing this Bill against the Clergy is this, that notwithstanding all their loud talk about mortification, abstinence, and self-denial, yet upon a strict examination, and upon consulting the best authorities, we cannot but be persuaded that they eat and drink; that they sleep, they smoke, they wear shirts, and lye in sheets; that they marry wives, live in houses, get children, and do all the offices of life, after the same manner that Laymen do them. I have been very credibly informed, nay I make not the least doubt of the truth of it (because, as Bishop B—N T well observes, I had it from a person of undoubted reputation, who assured me, that he had it from one, who had it from a very considerable Lady's woman's midwife, who had it from the Gentlewoman's own mouth,) who affirmed, 'that 'once at a christening dinner she saw the Parson of the 'parish eat a very large slice of roast beef, two cuts of a 'marrow pudding, a considerable deal of the breast of a 'turkey, and after all, concluded with a mince pie.' — Now if this account be true (and there is not the least room to call it in question,) pray how can any one, after this, have the face to say one word for the Parsons; or so much as pretend to offer any thing in defence of a body of men, who are such an intollerable and insupportable charge upon a trading nation? Shall we not all immediately give our votes, that their houses should be pulled down, and their parsonages applied to the relief of the Sinking Fund?—That the fellows themselves should be sent forthwith to the Plantations, and their wives and children be provided for in work houses; —— that every master of a family should be obliged to supply the place of a Parson under his own roof; —— and that in case his Worship should not have a facility in reading English, he should have a toleration to provide himself with an able huntsman, who hath been brought up to learning, and is qualified to supply his place. — Tho' this way of proceeding with them seems extremely equitable, and not one bit or jot beyond what the Parsons very richly deserve, yet I must most humbly beg leave to dissent from it; and this (I assure you) not out of the least love or kindness to the Parsons, or any tenderness towards their wives and children, but because I think that there is a method full as effectual to undo them, and which will answer the end full as well, and at the same time make less noise in the world, and give less offence to very many silly, and well disposed Christians; (who, by the way, cannot at once get over the prejudices of their youth, and lose all regard for a set of men, who have instructed them in the faith of that Saviour, from whom they expect eternal happiness) and the method is this, to starve them by degrees, and to let them die inch by inch. Let the Tythe Bill pass, say I; —— let the whole *onus probandi* in recovering of Tythes lye upon the ountry Vicars; — let them not be able to get a few of his Worship's apples to make pies for their children, or a little milk to make them a pudding, without being at forty pound charge; — let their Worships not only teeze nd worry them themselves, but let them likewise set on all the purse-proud farmers in their several parishes to do the same thing; — let their Worships make new improvements, and not pay the least consideration for them, because there was never any thing payed before; — and let the patrons of livings take effectual care to make considerable reservations of the glebe lands, when they lye contiguous to their own estates; —— let the capital farm in his Worship's manor be exempted from all demands, on pretence of belonging to some Abbey; and let the poor Vicar be once oppressed and overborne by a powerful adversary; and a law be immediately trumped up, that his successors should acquiesce, and patiently and contentedly bear the oppression for ever after it. ——— I say, let the Tythe Bill pass, and let these methods be regularly and constantly followed for one twenty or thirty years; and I make not the least doubt (provided no extraordinary thing happen) but the Clergy will be as poor, as miserable, as contemptible, and as uncapable of doing any good in a Society, and of interrupting the repose of our Country Squires, as their utmost enemies could wish them.

And lastly, let me farther add, that when the Tythe Bill is passed, and another Bill, full as reasonable, relating to the game, (and brought upon the stage at the same time with the other) by which the whole monopoly of woodcocks was to be ascertained to their Worships and their heirs male; and no persons (under a severe penalty) besides the Country Squires and their eldest sons, impowered to lay springes for them for the future; — I say let this Bill pass, as well as the other Bill, and let not only most of the Parsons be debarred from that heinous and unpardonable crime of killing a hare, but also the greatest part of the Attorneys, the Counsellors, the Physicians, the Surgeons, the wealthy Tradesmen, the Merchants, and his Majesty's Officers in the army; and I dare promise my country-men glorious time, and that hounds and horses, huntsmen and grooms, setters and spaniels, hares and partridges, woodcocks, wild ducks, and widgin, foxes, badgers, and Country Squires, would bear an unlimited and uncontroulable sway, to the eternal praise and honour of old England.

P. S. Before I could persuade myself to send this performance abroad in the world, which I am very sensible must raise up a terrible spirit among the Clergy, I prevailed with a friend (under the strictest secrecy) to show it in manuscript to some neighbours, whom he looked upon to have the best judgments; and who would candidly and impartially deliver to him their sense of the thing; and what reception they thought it would meet with from the Laity, for whose sakes it was solely written.

The first person he consulted was a very near neighbour to him, a Gentleman farmer; who immediately declared, that he never read any thing so good in his whole life: 'By goles, says he, h'as maul'd the Parsons;' and then called out, with the utmost transport, to his wife, 'NANNY, says he, 'sbud we have got the right pig by 'the ear; be sure you don't let the spotted sow go to 'brim before you know whether the Tythe Bill will pass.'

The next he advised with was one of his Majesty's Justices of the *Quorum*, and indeed a very able and learned man he was: and his Worship was so good to say so many kind things, and to express himself so much to the advantage of the Author, that he cannot but think himself (out of modesty) obliged to conceal the whole discourse.

The last person consulted was a very eminent and judicious Free-thinker, who seemed, as my friend told me, not to read the thing with the least pleasure, or any sign of joy on his countenance: but after having gone over it twice, and made some marks with his pencil, he in a very grave and solemn manner delivered him the paper, and expressed himself, as near as I can remember in these words: — 'Here, says he, give my humble service to the 'worthy Author, and thank him from me, in the behalf 'of all the Free-thinkers of England. ——— And then he added, 'Take my word, says he, the thing will do; 'the right method of overturning religion, is first to be'gin with the Clergy: let us once get well rid of these 'fellows, and I make not the least question, but that all the 'absurd doctrines about good and evil; about a resurrecti'on, and a future judgment; hell and heaven; God and 'the Devil, will together go along with them.'

THE person who wrote the fore-going discourse being a very publick spirited Gentleman, and desiring to give all due encouragement to a work of this nature, which may be of such great benefit to the world; desired his Printer to give notice, that if any Country Squire has a mind to do good among his neighbours and tenants, by putting this little Treatise into their hands, he may be supplied with what number he has a mind to take, at 3 s. and 6 d. a dozen, sent to him, carriage free, in any part of England.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

C. *Courant.* | E P. *Evening Post.*
P. *Post-Boy.* | S J. *S. James's Evening Post.*
D P. *Daily Post.* | W E. *Whitehall Evening P.*
D J. *Daily Journal.* | L E. *London Evening Post.*

THURSDAY, *April* 13.

Yesterday the Gen. Quarter Sessions was held at the Court of King's Bench, for the City and Liberties of Westminster; when Sir John Gonson, the Chairman, gave an elegant and learned charge to the Grand Jury. *C.* An excellent and learned charge. *P.*

The same day Mr. Alderman Perry made a declaration on the scrutiny for a Common Council Man for the Ward of Aldgate; the numbers were, for Mr. Smith 123; Mr. Fludyer 118. Whereupon the former was declared duly elected. *C.* Mr. Smith 125. *D P.*

On the 2d of last month was plowed up in the lands of Tho. Masters of Cirencester in Glocestershire, Esq; a curious statue of Corinthian brass, being in length about 15 inches, and weighing upwards of 9 pounds; the posture of it is erect, with one arm extended upwards, having held something in the hand, but broke out; and the other descending, with one hand clinched, which holds part (as some term it) of a staff of honour; it has a Majestick face and eye-lids of silver, its head is adorned with flowing hair in dropping ringlets, with a double parting on the crown; one leg extends itself backwards, and the fingers and toes (except 3) are compleat; some affirm it stood on a pedestal, which will be sought after when the seed is off the ground. It is now sent to Oxford, from whence it will be carried to the Royal Society, to have their opinions thereof. *D P.* —— *I presume it will at last be brought to ours, as the* dernier resort.

We hear that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to offer a reward of 50 l. to any person who shall discover any of the persons concerned in the murder of Ric. Hill, one of the Custom-house Boatmen, at Deal, &c. *S J. W E.*

On monday the 3d, was executed at Chelmsford, one Tho. Doe, a Carpenter, for several robberies. It is remarkable, that 35 indictments were found against him. *L E.*

A petition, complaining of an undue election for Great Marlow in Bucks, is prepared by Lord Sidney Beauclerk: We hear the Mayor of the said Borough proposed a double return, which was rejected by Lord Sidney. Chickens sold at the said Borough last week at one guinea each. *L E.*

We hear from Amsterdam, that the ingenious Capt. Bushel, who was so useful to the French lately in drawing the piles, and clearing the harbour of Dunkirk, has undertaken to fish up the treasure out of a Dutch East India man on that coast; and as a previous proof of his skill, has weigh'd up a piece of marble of 20,000 lb. weight, that was dropt by some accident into several fathom water. *L E.*

We hear that a marriage is treating between his Highness Prince Nassau of Orange, and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. *S J.*

We hear that the Parliament will rise towards the 5th or 6th of next month. *W E.*

On friday last dy'd at King's college in Cambridge, of the Small-pox, which he contracted by inoculation, Mr. West, a young Gentleman of about 20 years old, a near relation to the Lord Delawar. *L E.*

Bath, Ap. 4. The Workmen who have been a long time employ'd in erecting a new square in Barton Grounds, on saturday laid the first stone of the Chapel, in the presence of many persons of distinction, who contributed largely towards the said work, which, with that of the square, goes on with all expedition, and the latter will far exceed any public building of that kind in England, and outdo every thing in Bath both for air and situation. *D P.*

Ragley for shooting of his wife was hang'd,
At Maidstone; where he thus the Mob harangu'd:
You here, Good People, I'm concern'd to see:
But pray take warning all by wretched me.
And, for God's sake, of two things most beware;
Of loaded guns, and womens tongues take care. *S J.*

FRIDAY, *April* 14.

The R. Hon. the Lord Harrington is to attend his Majesty to Hanover, as Principal Secretary of State. ——— Yesterday the L. Malpas, received an express, with an account of the Corpse of his Lady (who lately died abroad) 2 footmen, and baggage of a considerable value, being lost in an English ship bound for London, which was stranded on the coast of France. *D J.*

Yesterday advice came to town of the death of the Lady Joliffe in Bedfordshire. ——— On sunday died at his house in S. James's-street, Jos. Hancock, Esq; belonging to the Great Wardrobe. *D P.*

Christned Males 168. Females 145. In all 313. *Buried* Males 220. Females 210. In all 430. Increased in the burials this week 4. *P.*

SATURDAY, *April* 15.

Yesterday her Majesty was suddenly taken ill in the Drawing-room, and withdrew; but being recovered last night, was pleased to appear again for a short time. *P.* —— Orders have been given for fitting up the apartments at Somerset-House, for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Nassau Orange, who is shortly expected at this Court. *D P.*

On thursday the King's plate of 100 guineas was run for at Newmarket, and was won by the Gardener's Mare; this being the 6th plate that Mare has won this year. *P.*

The Dean and Prebendaries of Windsor have agreed with an eminent Painter to clean and beautify the representation of the Lord's supper over the altar in the Cathedral of Windsor, which curious painting received much damage by being buried in the earth during Cromwell's tyranny and usurpation. *D P.*

On sunday last —— Bridges, Esq; was married to Mrs. Knight, a widow Gentlewoman of fine accomplishments, with a fortune of 10,000 l. *C.* ——— *This is tautology,* 10,000 l. *are such.*

This day being the birth day of his Royal Highness Prince William, who enter'd into the 12th year of his age, there was a drawing room at S. James's, in which their Majesties and the Royal Family received the compliments of the Nobility and Gentry. *S J. W E. L E.*

The New-market Bank has won every match this meeting; it may now divide 43 per cent, out of the profits of this meeting, without lessening their capital. It is to be wish'd that the Charitable Corporation could do the same. *S J.* —— *Tho' they can't, it must be own'd, they have as great* Jockeys *among them, as any at* New-market.

Last sunday the Countess of Dysart, daughter to the R. Hon. the L. Carteret, was brought to bed of a daughter, to the great joy of that noble family. *L E.*

Yesterday morning died at his house in S. James's Place, Sir Will. Willis, Member of Bedwin in Wiltshire. *W E. D J. Ap.* 17. Of Stone, at Hutton-Hall, near Brentwood in Essex, Sir Will. Willys, of Ditton in Cambridgeshire, Bar. His father was Will. Willys, Esq; 4th son of Sir Thomas, the first Baronet of the family: Sir William died unmarried. *D P. Ap.* 17.

MONDAY, *April* 17.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Holcomb preached before their Majesties, &c. *C.* We hear that the Right Hon. the L.

Vife. Torrington is appointed to command the ſquadron of men of war that are to wait on his Majeſty into Holland. *D P.* —— Major Lumcanier is appointed Yeoman to the Robes, under Col. Schutz, a place worth 300 l. per ann. *P.*

A Caſe ſtated for the opinion of Counſel learned in the law. —— Part of the oath and ceremony uſed at the inſtalilation of Knights of the Bath. 'You ſhall defend 'Maidens, *Widows*, and *Orphans* in their rights, and 'ſhall ſuffer no *extortion*, as far as you may prevent it, &c.' —— After the inſtalation, the King's Maſter Cook attended at the veſt door of Weſtminſter-Abbey, having a linnen apron and a chopping knife in his hand; and as the Knights paſſed by him in their return from the Abbey, he ſeverally ſaid to each Knight, 'Sir, you know 'what great oath you have taken, which if you keep, it 'will be of great honour to you; but if you break it, I 'ſhall be compelled by my Office to hack off your ſpurs 'from your heels.' —— *Query*, Whether breach of truſt in the management of the affairs of the *Charitable Corporation* will not be judged a breach of the oath above recited? —— *Query*, Whether in caſe ſuch breach of truſt and of oath ſhould appear, his Majeſty's *Maſter Cook* ought not to perform the functions of his office. *P.*

On ſaturday laſt a man was committed to Newgate, for attempting to hang his wife, having tied her up to a poſt in her chamber; but ſome neighbours coming in, ſhe was cut down, and by proper means ſhe was brought to herſelf, and is like to do well. *C. D P.*

Is ſtarving, or hanging, an exit more eaſy?
I'll ſwear I can't tell. —— *Go, and aſk* Mrs. Vezey.

On friday the Lady of the R. Hon. the Lord Guildford was ſafely brought to bed of a ſon and heir, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet. *P.*

TUESDAY, *April* 18.

Yeſterday the R. Hon. the E. of Eſſex had his audience of leave of his Majeſty, &c. *P.* —All the Royal yatchts are entirely fitted and compleat for ſervice, againſt his Majeſty ſhall embark for Holland, and are fallen down to their proper moorings at Greenwich. *D P.*

On thurſday came on the election at Weobly in Herefordſhire, &c. *D P.* —— On friday: the numbers on the poll were, for James Cornwall, Eſq; 55; Mr. Baron Birch 26; Paul Foley, Eſq; 4. *D J.*

On ſaturday at Droitwich, the Hon. Edw. Foley, Eſq; brother to the L. Foley, and the late Member, was unanimouſly choſen. *D J.*

The fine well in the Tower call'd Julius Cæſar's well, being broke up, there is a fine warehouſe building to hold Salt-petre, and other combuſtible ſtores. —— A fine magazine is alſo building at Woolwich for powder. *P.*

Yeſterday died at his houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet, Dr. Goldſmith, an eminent Phyſician. *P.* A young Phyſician coming into vaſt practice. *D P.* —— On friday night died, —— Wardegates, Eſq; ſon to the late Sir Rich. Wardegates, in Tuſton-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. *P.* —— *This* Wardegates *true name was* Newdegate.

This morning a Bookbinder and kis wife were found hanging in their houſe in Blackmoor-ſtreet, Southwark. They had a child about a year and a half old, which was likewiſe found dead, having been ſhot by a piſtol. The man and his wife (who was big with child) were ſeen this morning looking out at the window. *W E.* —— One Smith. *C.* &c. Next door to the Yorkſhire Grey. *P. D J. Ap.* 19. Hanging within a quarter of a yard of each other. *C. D J.* About a yard. *P.* They hang'd themſelves. *P.* Smith having been troubled for money lent him by an old woman, a relation of his wife, got out of his bed in a great paſſion, and hang'd her to one of the feet bed-poſts in her ſhift; and afterwards with a piſtol ſhot his child in a cradle by the bed-ſide, and then hang'd himſelf to the other feet bed-poſt. *D P.* 19. —— *My* Brother *gives as punctual an account, as if he had been preſent.*

WEDNESDAY, *April* 19.

At laſt Derby Aſſizes were condemned, and ſince executed, John Hewet and Roſamond Olerenſhaw, for poiſoning Hannah the wife of John Hewet; when under condemnation, they confeſs'd the fact, and charg'd another as a principal in the ſaid murder, at whoſe houſe the unfortunate woman was poiſon'd: Olerenſhaw was ſervant to the perſon they charg'd, who often had criminal converſation with Hewet, which occaſion'd ſuch differences betwixt them and the wife of Hewet, that at laſt ended in the death of three of them. The fourth is ſince committed to priſon on ſuſpicion of murder and felony; and at the next Aſſizes it is expected ſuch a ſcene of villainy, debauchery and murder will be brought to light as will be ſhocking even to the preſent age: for the condemn'd woman diſcover'd all the intrigues of Hewet; ſo that a great many perſons with whom ſhe kept a wicked correſpondence, have been examined, and much wickedneſs diſcover'd; particularly the bones of a child of about ſeven months growth, was found, having been privately buried in the garden belonging to the perſon taken up. *D P.*

Edinburgh, Ap. 10. A woman at Haddington was committed laſt week for the murther of her baſtard child; which it is ſaid, ſhe put into a large peat fire, in order to conſume it to aſhes, but was happily diſcovered. Three women are to be try'd at Perth for the ſame unnatural crime. *C. P. Ap.* 18.

Dublin, Ap. 8. Laſt tueſday a man at Ratoath murdered 3 of his children as they lay in their bed, viz. a daughter of 19, a ſon of 16, and a daughter of 9; he attempted to murder his wife and another child alſo, but they eſcaped, there is no account of the cauſe of this monſtrous cruelty; but the villain is committed to the goal of Trim. *C.* John Gallagher at Raloath. *D P.* Gallogher, a poor labourer, about 4 years ago became lunatic, and cut his throat to the wind-pipe. Early on tueſday morning he roſe, and got a wooden clandeſtick, and knock'd out their brains. *P.* At Ratooth. He cut their throats as they were aſleep in bed. *D J. Ap.* 15.

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

The *Daily Courant* of monday was read, in which there is an imitation of *Horace*, B. I. Ode 3. which the ingenious Author has turned againſt Matrimony; one of the conſequences whereof he makes to be the *Pox*. This puzzled the whole Society a while, which thought that diſtemper to be the product of fornication, rather than of marriage. But one of our Members, more ſagacious than the reſt, aſſured us, that the Author either hinted at the propagation of the *Small pox* by inoculation upon children, or that he wrote like a child himſelf.

The ingenious Gentleman, who ſent us the *Paſtoral* and the *Song* in blank verſe, was miſtaken in imagining, *that no enterpriſing Genius had undertaken to free the leſſer parts of Poetry from that barbarous and Gothic tyrant rhyme.* The learned Mr. RALPH undertook this, ſome time ago, in his *Muſes Addreſs to the King*, an incomparable Pindaric ode in blank verſe, of which proper notice has been taken in our Journal. The ſucceſs of which ſpecimen of this new ſpecies of Poetry was ſo great, that no perſon has preſumed to imitate it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRIDAY, *April* 14.

Paris, Mar. 19. Some days ago the King went incognito, accompanied by the Count de Charolois, and 2 or 3 Lords, to Iſſy, the country ſeat of the Cardinal de Fleury. His Majeſty pretended to be a Gentleman in the neighbourhood, who was come to aſk a favour; and being conducted to the Cardinal, his Eminency was agreeably ſurprized to ſee the King, who told him the favour he came to aſk, was principally curioſity to ſee whether his houſe was ſo delightfully pleaſant as fame would have it. His Majeſty walk'd with the Cardinal in his gardens and groves; the Cardinal gave him an excellent collation; after which his Majeſty return'd to Verſailles. *C.*

SATURDAY, *April* 15.

Yeſterday arrived the Mail from Holland.

Seville, Mar. 28. The works before Gibraltar are to be entirely finiſh'd before the end of May, and furniſh'd with cannon. *C.* &c.

Cleves, Ap. 19. Francis Lewis Archbiſhop and Elector of Mentz, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, Great Maſter of the Teutonick Order, and Biſhop of Breſlau and Worms, died at Breſlau of an apoplexy, the 8th, in his 68th year. *C. P. D P.*

Ratisbon, Ap. 14. The reſolution which the Evangelick Body has taken in the affair of Saltzburg, and which has been ſent to all the Proteſtant Electors, &c. imports, 'That the beſt and moſt moderate expedient would be to 'ſhut up all the Roman Catholick Churches, and to ſe'queſter the Eſtates of the Clergy in the Lutheran Coun'tries, 'till the ſatisfaction ſo juſtly demanded can be ob'tained. *C. D P. D J.*

TUESDAY, *April* 11.

This Day arrived the Mail from Holland.

Genoa, Ap. 5. Yeſterday the great Convoy ſailed for Corſica, with the remainder of the auxiliary forces, to the number of 6400 men. *W E.*

Vienna, Ap. 12. An expreſs from Temeſwaer has brought advice, that the Grand Vizier had been depoſed and murdered, with ſeveral other of the Grand Seignior's Miniſters. *W E. S J. L E.*

On Tueſday Stocks were

South Sea Stock 98 7 8ths, 98 1 qr. 99 1 8th, to 1 qr. South Sea Annuity 110 1 8th, for the Opening. Bank 151 1 half, Books open. New Bank Circulation 7 l. 5 s. Premium. India 177 7 8ths, 177 3 qrs. 178 1 qr. Three per Cent. Annuity 97 3 8ths. Royal Exchange Aſſurance 99 3 qrs. to 100. London Aſſurance 13 1 half, for the Opening. York Buildings 7 1 half. African 42. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 6 s. without the dividend. Welch ditto 1 l. 15 s. South Sea Bonds 2 l. 13 s. Premium. India ditto 6 l. 6 s. ditto. Blanks 7 l. 7 s. 9 d. 20 l. Prizes 19 l. 14 s. 6 d.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the Benefit of Mr. *CAREY*,

AT the New Theatre in the Hay-Market, on Tueſday next, being the 25th Day of April, will be perform'd (after the Italian Manner) a new Engliſh Opera, called AMELIA. With ſeveral additional Songs. Being the laſt Time of performing it this Seaſon. Pit and Boxes are laid together at 5 s. Gallery 2 s. 6 d.

Tickets and Places may be had at Mr. Fribourg's, Maker of Rapee Snuff, at the Door of the ſaid Theatre.

To begin at Six of the Clock.

This Day is publiſhed,

The Second Edition, of

A LETTER to the Author of the Defence of the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*'s Sermon upon King CHARLES's Martyrdom.

Sed quanto ill magis ſe vertit in omnes,
Tanto, nate, magis contende tenacia vincla.

Printed for T. Payne, at the Crown in Pater-Noſter-Row. Where may be had,

The Second Edition of a LETTER to the Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, on Occaſion of the Sermon afore-mentioned.

To Morrow will be publiſhed,

AN ANSWER to Mr. FOGG's Sham-Propoſal, for erecting a Statue to the Memory of King WILLIAM. In a Letter to a Gentleman in the Country.

Faithful are the Wounds of a Friend; but the Kiſſes of an Enemy are deceitful. Prov. xxvii. 6.

Printed for J. Roberts, at the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane. Price Six Pence.

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WHEREAS other *Coffee-Houſes*, and other *Publick Houſes*, take of their Cuſtomers 8 s. for a Quart of Arrack, and 6 s. for a Quart of Rum or Brandy made into *Punch*, ſo that it is now become the ſettled Price throughout the Town, and ſeldom leſs than a Bowl of 1 s. 6 d. is to be had: Therefore, for the better accommodating all Gentlemen, that are Lovers of *Punch*,

This is to give Notice,

That I have opened on Ludgate-hill, the *London-Coffee-Houſe* and *Punch Houſe*, (Two *Punch-Bowls* on Iron Pedeſtals before my Door,)

Where the fineſt and beſt old Batavia Arrack, Jamaica Rum, and French Brandy, are made into *Punch*, with the fineſt Ingredients, viz.

A Quart of Arrack made into *Punch* for 6 s. and ſo in Proportion to the ſmalleſt quantity, which is half a Quartern for four Pence Half-penny.

A Quart of Rum or Brandy made into *Punch* for 4 s. and ſo in Proportion to the ſmalleſt Quantity, which is half a Quartern for 3 d. And Gentlemen may have it as ſoon made, as a Gill of Wine can be drawn; with the beſt of Eating, Attendance, and Accommodation.

This Undertaking has occaſion'd many, whoſe *Intereſt* it is to poſſeſs Gentlemen with ſuch an Opinion, that the Liquors by me uſed are not good: The Publick is hereby aſſured, that I buy my Goods on the Keys, and at the beſt Hand, with Ready Money, and am at this Time provided with as well-choſen Brandies, Rums and Arrack, as any in Town, and will at all times procure the beſt that is imported: But what may convince Gentlemen of the Truth hereof, is, (not only by the Encouragement I meet with) that the Sherbet is always brought by itſelf, and the Brandy, Rum, or Arrack in the Meaſure, ſo there can be no Impoſition, either in Quantity or Quality; for the Proof whereof I appeal to all Gentlemen who have done me the Honour to call at my Houſe.

James Aſhley.

Now ſelling, and all next Month, the Libraries of the Rev. Robert Kilborn, *L. L. D. the Rev.* John Marſhal, *L. L. D. and* Stephen Hall, *M. D. Phyſician to the Royal Hoſpital at* Greenwich, *all lately deceas'd, will continue to be ſold very cheap (the Price fix'd in each Book) at* Tho. Osborne's *Shop in* Gray's-Inn. *Among near ten thouſand Vols. are the following Books,* viz.

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